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ALLIES BELIEVE VICTORY COMING IN DARDANELLES

Predictions Freely Made That Few Weeks Will See Close of Allies' Most Difficult Task on Gallipoli Peninsula—In Fact, Opinion Prevails That So Far As Dardanelles Is Concerned It Is a Matter of Indifference to Allies Whether Balkan States Lend a Hand—Russia Continues to Offer Stubborn Resistance in Baltic Provinces.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Optimistic reports concerning operations on the Gallipoli peninsula have been in circulation for the past few days, and predictions are freely made that a few weeks will see the close of the allies' most difficult task there. In fact it is felt here that now so far as the Dardanelles are concerned it is a matter of indifference to the allies whether the Balkan states lend a hand. Their assistance is wanted, however, against Austria and also to shorten the Turkish resistance if the straits are opened. For these reasons negotiations in the near eastern capitals are being watched with interest.

THE DECISION OF SERBIA IN THE PROPOSALS OF THE QUADRUPLE ENTENTE FOR SATISFYING THE ASPIRATIONS OF BULGARIA WHICH WILL BE REACHED AT A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TOMORROW IS BATTLED WITH ANXIETY. ALONG THE BATTLEFRONTS THERE IS NO CHANGE OF IMPORTANCE REPORTED.

IT IS BELIEVED IN LONDON THAT SERBIA'S REPLY WILL PROVE SATISFACTORY AND THAT BULGARIA'S CO-OPERATION WILL BE ASSURED. THIS WOULD OPEN THE WAY ALSO FOR AN ACTIVE POLICY ON THE PART



With the fall of Kovno into German hands, the eastern battle front is more nearly straight, as can be seen by the map, than it has been since early last spring. From near Riga, south along the Petrograd-Vilna-Bialystok railway, the line runs along the edge of a very large circle, clear to Kovno, which is on the edge of the vast swamps of Volhynia, covering the Russian southern flank. The Russians' position, however, is

CARRANZA ONLY MAN TO RESTORE PEACE

NOGALES, Aug. 24.—Ignacio Bonillas, minister of communications and public works in the Carranza cabinet, arrived here on his way from the west coast to Vera Cruz in answer to a summons to join in moving the Carranza government to Mexico City. He says that Carranza is the only man capable of restoring lasting peace. He said that a lasting peace under correct principles would be better than to compromise with enemies working for pillage rather than the welfare of the country. He said the Carranza policy was not to confiscate a large estate except it was obtained by fraud. Carranza is an admirer of American institutions and has already established 150 schools. The American system of administering justice will probably be adopted. The harbors of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Mexico will be repaired and the repairing of railroads and telegraph lines of the country is being pressed.

Arrangements Completed For Big French Credit

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Brown Brothers and Co. announced arrangements for twenty million dollars French export credit have been completed and the credit issued.

"The purpose of the credit," say the bankers in their announcement, "is to enable American exporters to

be paid in dollars in the United States eliminating any risk of exchange and thus facilitating our exports. It will also enable the French buyers of American merchandise, and other commodities who have found it difficult owing to the extraordinary conditions now prevailing to obtain exchange with which to settle their accounts with American merchants."

of Romania, who wants assurance that Bulgaria will not attack her before she commences to move her troops. It is expected confidently that all these questions will be settled satisfactorily to the allies, and that within the same period the future policy of Greece will be announced.

In the meantime the Austro-Germans are aiming more heavy blows at Russia in the hope of putting her on the defensive indefinitely, and permitting the removal of some of their own troops to other fronts, particularly Serbia and Italy, in the hope of repeating their eastern successes.

The Russians are encouraged, however, by the naval victory in the Gulf of Riga, which delayed Field Marshal von Hindenburg's great outflanking movement through Courland and are offering very stiff resistance at almost every point in the Baltic provinces.

While the Russians are falling back, east and south of Kovno, it is explained that this is to prevent them being outflanked. They will hold both banks of the Niemen river from Premy just south of Kovno southward to Grodno, one of the new fortresses still held by them. On all sides of Grodno the Germans claim to be making progress, while well to the southeast of the fortress the Austrians report that their cavalry entered Kovno, an important railway junction, on the lines to Kiev, and Kovno. There has been heavy fighting in the Vosges without any change in the positions of the opposing armies.

Bulgaria Ends Confab

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says: "The Wolff Telegraphic Bureau in a message from Berlin states that the Bulgarian government has informed the Bulgarian minister at Berlin that Bulgaria's negotiations with Turkey have come to an end." The result is not disclosed.

"The Vossische Zeitung infers from this that an agreement has actually been reached," continues the message. "Other papers state, if an agreement has been reached it deals only with the rectification of the frontier, and contains no political clause bearing on the war."

Turks Are Confident

ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN THE TURKISH troops and their ability to hold the peninsula, even should other allied reinforcements arrive, was expressed by Field Marshal von Sanders Pasha, commander of the fifth army. He said he was not worrying about the future, and that the Gallipoli forces are better organized than is generally supposed.

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very far from comfortable, because most of their few railway connections run parallel to the front instead of directly away from it, and if these lines are cut their communications will be seriously embarrassed.

The enormous difficulties, on the other hand, in the way of a German advance on Petrograd are shown clearly by the map. From the nearest point to the Russian capital yet reached by the Germans the distance is more than 350 miles, and nearly all the way the land is a vast marsh, interspersed with small and large lakes and rivers, and there is only one easily destroyed railroad. The objective of the Germans in the future, as in the past, is likely to be the Russian field army, which still refuses to be cornered and still retreats into the interior.

WEATHER TODAY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—For Arizona: Fair in the west, unsettled in the east, and warmer in the southeast.

NO ONE MAN CONSIDERED FOR MEXICO'S PRESIDENT

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—While still awaiting a reply from Carranza to the Pan-American appeal for a peace conference in Mexico, the state department issued a statement denying that the United States ever considered "any particular man for provisional president of Mexico." The statement was prompted by inquiries from Mexico regarding reports that the conferees had in view the suggestion of some particular Mexican

leader for head of the provisional government. The name of Vasquez Tagle, who was minister of justice in the Madero cabinet is mentioned frequently and a recent report was circulated that General Obregon could be considered. Carranza's agents said tonight that their chief's reply to the Pan-American appeal was completed and would soon reach Washington. It is expected to suggest the prompt recognition of the Carranza government as the easiest way of aiding Mexico and to point to a solidarity movement as demonstrated by the answers of twenty Carranza generals, pledging loyalty to the "first chief."

Encouragement is said to have been given Carranza's representatives here by some European government whose diplomatic agents have been consulted. C. A. Douglas called upon Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British ambassador, and submitted to him Carranza's claims for recognition. Great Britain has said it will follow the lead of the United States.

EASTMAN KODAK A MONOPOLY IS COURT DECISION

Dissolution Suit Filed by Government Two Years Ago Is Decided Against Rig Manufacturing Corporation.

HELD TO VIOLATE SHERMAN LAW

Company to Be Given Opportunity to Present Plan for Abrogation of "Illegal Monopoly" Early in November.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—The Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester is a monopoly in restraint of trade, and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law according to the decision handed down today by Judge John R. Hazel of the United States district court. The defendant is granted an opportunity to present a plan "for the abrogation of the illegal monopoly" on the first day of the November term of court.

Judge Hazel in the opinion stated that while it appeared no irreparable hardship would result from the separation of the present business into two or more separate companies, it is not at this time intended to indicate either the dissolution, division or reorganization of the Eastman company. It is no doubt possible, he said, that an adequate measure of relief might result from enjoining unfair practices in the terms of the sale agreements, and from the separation of business; but that defendants should have an opportunity to present to the court on the first day of the November term a plan for the abrogation of an illegal monopoly unduly and unreasonably restraining interstate trade, and commerce or if appeal from this interlocutory decree is taken to the supreme court and this decision affirmed, such plan be presented within sixty days from the issuing of the mandate.

The bill against the Eastman companies was filed in the United States district court in Buffalo on June 3, 1913. A month later, July 15, 1913, the company filed its answer, and for a year various attempts were made to bring about a settlement, the company agreeing to make changes in its selling policy and other alterations in its business methods asked by the government, except its practice of fixing retail prices on its goods, which it contended was necessary for the protection of its customers against peddling by retailers.

These offers apparently were unsatisfactory, and on Monday, April 27, 1914, the trial was opened in Buffalo before District Judge John R. Hazel. The trial continued intermittently until May 15, this year, when it was finally submitted to Judge Hazel for decision.

In the course of the trial representatives of most of the competitors of the Eastman company in all branches of its trade, officers and employees of the company, and George Eastman, president, treasurer and founder of the business, were put on the stand by the government and by the company.

Defendants named in the government's bill were: Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey, (capital \$25,000,000, \$25,000,000 issued); Eastman Kodak Company of New York, (capital \$5,000,000); George Eastman, Henry A. Strong, Walter S. Hubbell and Frank Noble, all of Rochester, officers of the company.

In its suit, the government asked for the dissolution of the company, by receivership if necessary, alleging that it was monopolizing the trade in photographic supplies in violation of the Sherman law to the extent of controlling 72 per cent of the trade. Restraints, the government declared, had been imposed on the business of competitors.

(Continued on Page Three)

Says Submarines And Aeroplanes Most Powerful

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Secretary Daniels upon his arrival to attend the meeting of the governors said in his opinion that submarines and aeroplanes are among the most powerful weapons of warfare, and reaffirmed his intention to ask congress to strengthen both of these branches of service. He said he also favored faster and more powerful ships for the navy which in spite of criticism is in fine shape.

The secretary said there are fifty more ships and six thousand more men enlisted than two years ago. Secretary Daniels came here from New London on the gunboat Dolphin. He stopped on the way at the Fore River shipyard, and inspected the battleship Nevada and two destroyers which are rapidly nearing completion.

GERMANY ASKS DELAY IN JUDGMENT OF U. S. ON THE ARABIC AFFAIR

County von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, Addresses State Department Expressing Regret of His Government.

THE TENSION IS GREATLY RELIEVED

No Attempt Is Made to Interpret the Ambassador's Communication, but Officials Say American Government Will Wait Word.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, communicated to the state department the instructions of his government expressing regret and sympathy if Americans lost their lives in the sinking of the Arabic and asking the United States to delay taking a definite stand with regard to the affair until Germany could be heard from. This was the first word from an official German source concerning the Arabic on which two Americans perished.

Its receipt was followed by evident relaxation of the tension which had been growing as the days passed with no indication of a desire on Germany's part to disclaim intention of committing an act "deliberately unfriendly." No attempt was made either by the state department or at the White House to interpret the ambassador's communication.

Officials merely said that of course the American government would await the German explanation of the action of the German submarine commander in sinking the liner. Count von Bernstorff telegraphed the state department from New York the text of his instructions from Berlin. It follows:

"So far, no official information is available concerning the sinking of the Arabic. The German government will not take a definite stand at hearing only the report from one side, which is the opinion of the Imperial government cannot correspond with the facts, but that a chance will be given Germany to be heard equally. Although the Imperial government does not doubt the good faith of the witnesses whose statements were reported by the newspapers of Europe it should be borne in mind that these statements were naturally made under an excitement which might easily produce a wrong impression. If Americans should have been actually lost this would naturally be contrary to our intentions. The German government would deeply regret such facts and begs to tender its sincerest sympathy to the American government."

Secretary Lansing indicated that he intended to reply to the ambassador's message at this time. He agreed to its publication with the statement that he had no comment to make. Particular attention was attracted by the assertion in the German communication that in the opinion of the Imperial government accounts of the sinking of the Arabic which come from England could not correspond to the facts. These accounts in affidavits by the captain and

(Continued on Page Six)

GOVERNORS HAVE CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT WILSON

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Resolutions of confidence and support were sent to the president by the governors of nearly a score of states attending the annual conference of governors here. The resolutions were introduced by Governor Walsh of Massachusetts.

The resolutions said: "The governors of several commonwealths of this nation, in conference assembled, desire to tender you an expression of their confidence and support in this hour of deep international crisis, and to assure you of their readiness to follow your leadership in all matters you may deem best to promote the honor and maintain the peace and welfare of the nation, and the whole people."

This is the eighth annual meeting of governors. The first was held in Washington in 1908, upon invitations of President Roosevelt, to consider the feasibility of uniform state action for the conservation of natural resources. As a result of that gathering the Governors' Conference was made a permanent organization, and has met annually in different states. This year Governor Walsh is chairman.

Those who accepted the invitation to this year's conference are: George A. Carlson of Colorado, Marcus H. Holcomb of Connecticut, Charles H. Miller of Delaware, Moses Alexander of Idaho, Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, Oakley C. Curtis of Maine, W. S. Hammond of Minnesota, Elliott W. Major of Missouri, S. V. Stewart of Montana, Roland H. Saulting of New Hampshire, James F. Peilder of New Jersey, Charles S. Whitman

GERMANY REPUDIATES RUSSIAN CLAIMS

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—Russian claims to great German losses in the naval battle in the Gulf of Riga are repudiated in a semi-official telegram from Berlin, which says that no dreadnaught or cruisers were sunk or damaged.

STRENGTH OF GERMAN ARMY MADE PUBLIC

Three Million Two Hundred Thousand Under Arms on Eastern and Western Fronts, Says Authoritative Statement.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A statement from a British authoritative source on Germany's strength in men and losses was made public today. The statement asserts that about last July the Germans had 1,800,000 men on the western front, 1,400,000 on the eastern front, while a million, two hundred Austrians over the Russians. There were also large numbers of German troops in the various garrisons, fortifications and lines of communication in addition to convalescents, invalids and others.

German casualties were reported on June 30, as 1,672,444 of whom 306,123 were killed, 15,808 died of disease, 540,723 were missing, prisoners or out of action for the remainder of the war. Since June 30, there has been heavy fighting probably bringing the total loss up to two million for the year, says the statement.

"It is impossible to say," the statement declares, "how far the reserve troops have been armed and equipped but the fact that the total number of men on the two fronts is only three million, two hundred thousand appears to show this is about the largest number the Germans are able to put fully equipped into the field." The Germans from a date shortly after the outbreak of the war supplied their losses in the first line and reserve troops from the second and even the third line so it is safe to regard all German troops in the fighting line as much the same quality as the first few months of the war. It is calculated that the first line troops lost about fifty per cent in casualties and the reserves about twenty five per cent, their places being taken by recruits from the 1914 class, and other categories. Since then they have again lost about fifty per cent in casualties so there probably remains only about twenty five per cent of the original first line troops to which must be added men slightly wounded who have returned to fighting lines."

"Assuming that half a million only

(Continued on Page Three)

INQUEST DOES NOT SOLVE THE FRANK MYSTERY

Verdict Is Returned by Jury After Three Minutes' Deliberation—Death at the Hands of Parties Unknown.

GRAND JURY TO CONSIDER AFFAIR

Mayor of Marietta Says When Told Frank's Body Had Been Found Near Town Thought Story Was Only a Hoax.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

MARIETTA, Aug. 24.—The coroner's inquest into the lynching of Leo M. Frank resulted in a verdict of death at the hands of "parties unknown." Not an official nor a citizen examined threw the slightest light upon the identity of the men who took Frank from the state prison farm at Milledgeville, and hanged him in the outskirts of Marietta.

When the testimony was concluded there was nothing to guide the jury to any other verdict than the one reached in less than three minutes' deliberation. The next step in the Frank inquiry is expected to be taken when the grand jury meets in Marietta on September 1st. Judge Patterson of the Blue Ridge circuit court will deliver a special charge and Solicitor General Clay will direct the investigation.

Several persons living near the scene of the lynching testified at the inquest, but either not separately or closely enough to identify individuals.

Mrs. G. W. Ayres, who lives near the Frey gin, said she saw nothing unusual on the morning of the lynching. J. A. Benson, a Marietta merchant, known as Gus Benson, was the next witness. He drove in from the country soon after the lynching party had passed the Frey place.

"Driving to town I saw three or four cars parked near the Frey gin, but I didn't stop," said Benson. "What did you see?"

"I saw a man step out of one of the cars."

"Did you recognize him?"

"No, sir."

"Did you recognize anybody in any of the cars?"

"No, sir. I was going pretty fast."

"Well, where did you get an idea that Frank had been hanged there at the gin?"

"From the cars there. When I passed the Frey place, Bill called to me that he thought there was something done. I had seen a morning paper about what happened at the prison farm. So it all excited my suspicion."

"Did you see again or recognize any of the machines that you passed at the gin?"

"No, sir."

P. H. Looney, city marshal of Marietta, said he knew nothing of the lynching until after the body had been discovered.

Mayor DeBoe of Marietta, and state senator said that when he first heard of the lynching, he thought the story was a hoax.

"I met Deputy Sheriff Hicks," said the Mayor, "and I asked him about it. He said he knew nothing. I suggested that we get a car and go out to the Frey gin, although I thought at the time that when we got back to town the folks would have a good laugh on us. I did not believe we would find Frank, but when we got to the oak thicket there he was hanging by the neck."

"Deputy Sheriff Hicks took charge of the situation. We have done all in our power to find out who composed the party that hanged Frank. I told Marshal Looney to instruct the entire police force to get all the information possible, and to report the slightest clue."

"Have you received any report?"

"No, sir, not yet."

"Is there anything else you would like to say?"

"I have seen in the papers that a lot of automobiles were missing from Marietta the morning of the lynching. The truth is we did not miss a single one. It may have been people from

(Continued on Page Three)

Uncle Sam Would Supervise The Policing Of Haiti

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Turbulent Haiti's new government has been asked by the United States to approve a convention under which for ten years the American government can administer the finances, and supervise the policing of the island republic. The draft of a proposed treaty is now before the Haitian congress at Port au Prince, where American marines have been maintaining order since the recent killing of President Guillaume by revolutionists.

Officials say the state department has fixed no time limit upon the consideration of the request but admitted

that Charge Davis who presented the treaty draft might be asked, as press dispatches state, that approval be given by tomorrow noon.

While the diplomatic branch of the United States government is working out a plan for the future peace of Haiti's domestic life, and foreign relations, the navy department is proceeding with preparations for an extended stay of marines on the island. Rear Admiral Caperton is not only occupying the capital but most of the principal towns, and strategic points, and has the situation well in hand with over 2,000 marines and bluejackets.